

PROFESSIONAL.

C. L. RANDLE.

RANDLE & TYLER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

Collectors, Real Estate Agents

HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to all business

transacted in Southwestern Kentucky

and Northwestern Tennessee.

Special attention given to the investigation

of Land titles, and the purchase and

sale of Real Estate. [Jan 21st]

L. DONALDSON,

Attorney at Law,

Tiptonville, Obion County,

Tennessee.

Will practice and attend to all business

transacted in the Courts of Obion and

adjacent counties, and also in the adjacent

counties of South Western Kentucky.

Prompt attention to collection of

claims in these localities. [Jan 21st]

B. R. WALKER, JOHN W. COWGILL,

WALKER & COWGILL,

Attorneys at Law,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Will practice together in all the Courts

of Southwestern Kentucky—County,

Quarterly and Justice Courts, excepted—

and in the Courts of West Tennessee.

Claims promptly collected and remittance

made. [Jan 21st]

T. O. GOALDER,

Attorney at Law,

AND

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

HICKMAN, KENTUCKY.

Will promptly attend to all business

entrusted to him in Southwestern Ken-

tucky and West Tennessee. [Jan 21st]

ROULHAC & LAUDERDALE,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law,

HICKMAN, KY.

Will attend promptly to the collection

of Claims, to the investigation

of titles, purchase and sale of Real Estate,

the prosecution and defense of all cases

in Southwestern Kentucky, and in West

Tennessee, and the adjacent States.

On the basis of the best of the law.

[Jan 21st]

H. H. H.

Will attend to the collection of

claims, to the investigation of titles,

purchase and sale of Real Estate, the

prosecution and defense of all cases

in Southwestern Kentucky, and in West

Tennessee, and the adjacent States.

On the basis of the best of the law.

[Jan 21st]

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in Southwestern Kentucky, and in West

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On the basis of the best of the law.

[Jan 21st]

H. H. H.

Will attend to the collection of

claims, to the investigation of titles,

Speech from Gen. Breckinridge.

The citizens of Lexington could not

be restrained from some kind of demon-

stration on the return of Gen. Breckin-

ridge. He thus responded in answer to

their serene:

FELLOW-CITIZENS—In returning home

after so long an absence I would be a

very strange being if I were insensible

to this cordial reception from my friends

and neighbors. I feel it deeply and I

thank you sincerely. Recently I have

observed that it is very difficult for per-

sons in my situation to pursue that line

of conduct that they might wish to pur-

sue. Nevertheless, it may be proper to

say that I accept this informal but most

cordial welcome as purely personal and

containing no particle of political signifi-

cance. [A voice—that's right.]

Indeed, I can and will say, that the

tremendous events of the last eight years

have had a great tendency to deaden, if

not destroy, old party feeling, and for

myself I can truly declare that I can no

more feel the political excitement that

mark the scenes of my former years, than

if I were an extinct volcano. I will not

now say more, except to express the

pleasure that I feel in coming back to

the people whom I so dearly loved.

The New Cabinet.

Hamilton Fish of New York takes

the Secretaryship of State. Mr. Fish is

a gentleman of wealth and some preten-

sions to statesmanship, though he has not

held public station for nearly twenty

years. He has served in Congress

under both Presidents, and has been

influenced by political motives. The op-

position to the tax in this portion of the

country does not amount to much, and

is confined chiefly to that class of citi-

zens who are naturally of a negative dis-

position, and think it a mark of distinc-

tion and an evidence of talent in them

to be found opposed to the projects of the

majority.

Some of the arguments used to con-

vince the people that they should not,

at present, increase their free school

facilities, are, indeed, very amusing. One

argument is, that the fifteenth amend-

ment to the Constitution of the United

States will let the negroes into our

schools. I have heard a few persons

speak of this amendment, as a reason

why they should oppose the tax. But I

have never heard one of them explain

how it would let the negroes into our

schools. Nor do I believe they can. I

understand that amendment it relates

only to the right of suffrage, and says

that the negro shall not be refused the

right to vote simply because he is a

negro; but he may be deprived of that

privilege for many other reasons, even

under the fifteenth amendment. But

suppose he had the right to vote, is he

not yet a negro, and is he thereby priv-

ileged from him that small of votes which

his Creator implanted in his person? Does

the fact of his being a negro, make him

less entitled to the franchise? Does it

make him less capable of understanding

the duties of citizenship? Does it make

him less capable of exercising the right

of suffrage? Does it make him less

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capable of understanding the duties of

Free Schools.

For the Courier.

MAXFIELD, Ky., March 18, '69.

Mr. Editor—I am pleased to learn

from a short editorial in the Courier of

the 13th inst., that you have taken posi-

tion in favor of the adoption of the new

school tax, and have tendered the use of

your columns for the discussion of that

subject, pro and con. As you have in-

vited communications on this subject, I

write you a few lines, more for the pur-

pose of getting the fact before the people,

than for any other purpose. I am glad

that they must vote for or against this

tax at the next August election, than any

argument I might be able to use in

favor of it.

As you remark, the people have al-

ways been alive to their interests on the

subject of education, and have come

forward with alacrity and good will to

every proposition to better the educa-

tional facilities of our State. And the

best means of insuring the adoption of

the proposed increase of our School

Tax, is simply to let the people know

that such a proposition is based upon

the facts of the case, and that it is

the duty of every citizen to support it.

The importance of universal

education, under our form of govern-

ment, is so clear to every one, that no

man will oppose the adoption of a sys-

tem of free school supported by the

State, which will furnish the masses

the means of education for their children,

unless he is prompted by selfishness or

influenced by political motives. The op-

position to the tax in this portion of the

country does not amount to much, and

is confined chiefly to that class of citi-

zens who are naturally of a negative dis-

position, and think it a mark of distinc-